

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 28. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1811.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Thirity Dollars Reward.

STOLEN OR STRAYED
FROM the subscriber, in Montgomery county, about four miles north of Mountsterling, on Saturday night the 22d June, a

LARGE GREY MARE.

About sixteen hands high, very lengthy and well made, long legs, and high hip bones—small belly—no brand or flesh marks, except a small black spot on one of her buttocks—a part of her mane rubbed off by the collar—her ears long and handsome, seven or eight years old. Said mare works well and also rides well being well gat—She carries a high head. I have reasons to believe said mare has been stolen, and the fellow who I suspect rode her off may be of the following description:—a stout, well made, gross butt of a man—large mouth and tolerable countenance, supposed to weigh about 200. The person who will be so friendly as to catch the scoundrel and take up the mare, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN Dollars for the mare alone. Information conveyed to me where the mare may be had, will be sufficient to entitle the person to the reward.

JOHN LOCHRIDGE.

June 28, 1811.
FOR RENT,
A BRICK HOUSE
ON Main street, next door to Joseph H. Davie's, Esq., at present occupied by Mr. Porter Clay—for terms apply to Mr. Sam'l Avres, nearly opposite the premises. Possession may be had immediately. Lexington, June 27th, 1811.

Wanted to Hire Immediately.
A SERVANT GIRL

To attend to two young children—one with proper recommendations will meet with a good situation and liberal wages—

APPLY TO THE PRINTER.
June 24th, 1811.

FOR RENT,
A CONVENIENT BRICK HOUSE,
ON hill street, two doors from Mr. Thomas Wallace's.—Application to JACOB CLAAR.
Lexington, 29th June, 1811.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,
BOOK-SELLERS & STATIONERS,
Franklin Head, Market-street, Pittsburgh.
Will publish early this summer.

A GERMAN ALMANACK
For 1812.
Calculated for the mercian of Pittsburgh, and will serve without any sensible variation, for the states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, &c., &c., for 1812.

Cramer's Pittsburgh & Magazine
ALMANACKS.
The merchants of the Western country will be supplied at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, either by the dozen or gross.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
Will be given for
Salt-Petre,

SAM'L. TROTTER
I Do hereby forewarn all persons from trading or taking an afflignment on a bond executed by me to Jacob Butler for 450 dollars, payable 1st January 1811, as I do not intend discharging the same until compelled by law—the said Butler having fraudulently obtained said bond.

JAMES MARTIN,
Jessamine county, June 25th, 1811.
Taken up by Francis Hawkins, living in Mercer county, near Macoun's ferry, a small BAY HORSE five years old, 14 hands high, shod all round, hopped in the off side, appraised to \$30 before me this 18th day of March, 1811.

SAM'L. MACOUN.

April 17th, 1811.

Taken up by Edward Okley, In Bath county, Slate Creek, two miles below Slate Forge, a dark chestnut sorrel mare thirteen hands three inches high, judged to be six years old, no brands perceptible, except a cross on her off fore foot, has on a three shilling bell with a leather collar and iron buckle—Appraised to Twenty dollars, before me.

ELIHU OWINGS, J. P.

Montgomery County.

Taken up by Joseph Thompson, on the head of Somersett creek, a Bay Mare about 13 1/2 hands high, no brand perceptible, some saddle spots, has a scar above her left hip, with some white hairs in the scar, supposed to be 14 or 15 years old, appraised to 12 dollars.

JOSEPH SIMPSON.

13th May, 1811.

Jessamine county.

Taken up by Mary Price, Living on the waters of clear creek, a bay horse about 14 hands high, 4 years old, with a small blaze down his face, his off hind foot a little white, branded on the near shoulder A, ad raised before me to \$12.

John Metcalf, J. P. J. C.

October 8th, 1810.

MACCOUN, TILFORD & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER FOR
SALE THE FOLLOWING
NEW BOOKS.

The British Cicero; or a selection of the most admired speeches in the English language; arranged under three distinct heads of popular, parliamentary and judicial oratory, with historical illustrations: to which is prefixed an introduction to the study and practice of eloquence—by Thomas Browne L. L. D. 3 vols. 8vo.

The life of Napoleon Bonaparte, containing every authentic particular by which his extraordinary character has been formed, with a concise history of the events that have occasioned his unparalleled elevation, and a philosophical review of his manners and policy as a soldier, statesman and a sovereign: including memoirs and original anecdotes of the imperial family, and the most celebrated characters that have appeared in France during the revolution, by William Ledwyk Van-Eys. Illustrated with portraits, 4 vols. 8vo.

History of the campaigns of Prince Alexander Suvorow Ryninski, field-marshal general in the service of his imperial master the emperor of all the Russias, with a preliminary sketch of his private life and character—translated from the German of Frederick Anting. To which is added, a concise and comprehensive history of his Italian campaigns 8vo.

Walker's Key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin and scripture proper names. 8vo.

Neilson's Greek Exercises, Abridged & revised, in syntax, elipsis, dialects, prosody and metaphrasis: to which is prefixed, a concise but comprehensive syntax—for the use of colleges, academies and schools. By the Principals of Baltimore College.

June 28, 1811.
A Vocabulary, English and Greek, arranged systematically, to advance the learner in scientific as well as verbal knowledge. Designed for the use of school, By Nathaniel Howard.

The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mahomet; translated from the original Arabick into French, by the sieur de Ryer, Lord of Malezair, and resident for the French at Alexandria. The whole now faithfully translated into English. 8vo.

The use of Sacred History; especially illustrating and confirming the great doctrines of revelation. To which are prefixed, two dissertations: the first on the authenticity of the history contained in the book of Joshua;—the second proving that the books of Moses, were actually written by him and that he wrote them by divine inspiration. By John Jamieson, D. D. F. A. S. S. Minister of the Gospel, Edinburgh. 8vo.

Essays on the duty of Parents and children, designed for the use of families, and the higher classes in schools. By Cyrus Comstock. 12 mo.

Mistakes in Religion Exposed; An essay on the prophecy of Zacharias. By the late Rev. H. Venn, M. A.

Dialogues concerning eloquence in general; and particularly that kind which is proper for the pulpit. By M. de Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray. Translated from the French, and illustrated with notes and quotations—by William Stephenson, M. A. rector of Morningthorpe in Norfolk.

A Treatise on Diseases and management of sheep; with introductory remarks on their anatomical structure; and an appendix containing documents exhibiting the value of the Merino breed of sheep, and their progress in Scotland. By Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, bart.

A Treatise on Soap-Making; containing an account of the alkaline materials, best for discovering the presence of an alkali, &c. with full directions for manufacturing yellow, pure, white and perfumed hard soap: also complete instructions for the making of green and soft soap: with other requisites necessary to finish the soap boiler, by a manufacturer.

The Dyer's Assistant in the art of dying wool and woollen goods—extracted from the philosophical and chemical works of those most eminent authors Ferguson, Dufay, Hellot, Geoffery, Colbert, and that reputable Mons. de Julianne, translated from the French, with additions and practical experiments, by James Haigh, late silk and muslin dyer, Leeds.

An Essay on Combustion, with a view to a new art of dying & painting, wherein the phlogistic and antiphlogistic hypotheses are proved erroneous, by Mrs. Fulham.

Forms of Conveyancing, and of practice in various courts and public offices, selected and prepared by William Graydon, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

A summary of the law of Sets-Off, with an appendix of cases argued and determined in the courts of law and equity upon that subject, by Basil Montagu, of Gray's Inn, Esq. barrister at law.

Hære Juridice Subsecivæ, a connected series of notes respecting the geography, chronology and literary history of the principal codes and original documents of the Grecian, Roman, Feudal and Canon law, by Charles Butler, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, with additional notes and illustrations, by an eminent American civilian.

The grounds and maxims, and also an analysis of the English laws, by William Ney, Esq. To which is annexed, a treatise of estate, by Sir John Dodge, knt. and observations on a deed of settlement by S. H. gent. with notes and additions, by Charles Banton, of the inner temple, Esq.

The works of the Hon. James Wilson, L. L. D. late one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the U. States, and professor of law in the college of Philadelphia. 3 vols. 8vo.

A Treatise on contract within the jurisdiction of courts of equity, by John Nowland, of the inner temple, Esq. barrister at law.

A Treatise on the Law of A-

wards, and an appendix, containing a variety of useful precedents, by Stewart Kid, Esq. barrister at law of the Middle Temple.

Also a few late Novels, and a general assortment of School Books and Stationery.

Mr. WILLIAM MAHAN.

SIR.—Take notice, that on Saturday the 13th day of July, in the year 1811, I shall proceed at the house of Richard Leffon in the county of Jessamine, to take the depositions of Jessie Roper, George S. Ward, and George Jackson, to be read as evidence in a suit in chancery, wherein I am complainant and yourself defendant, upon a bill in chancery, which I have exhibited in the Jessamine Circuit court against you for the purpose of obtaining a divorce between you and myself—you will attend if you see proper.

I am, &c.

MARGARETT R. MAHAN.

June 8th, 1811.

Kentucky Hotel.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,



ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received, since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers & the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay for a term of years the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stable shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber's farm on North Elkhorn, about four of five weeks since, a Bright Bay Horse, 14 hands high, seven years old, with a rowel in his left shoulder put in to remove a fistula, trois and passes.—Also, at the same time, a Dark Bay Mare, with a blaze in her face, the left hind foot white, one wart on her right ear and another on the left side, both not long before cut off; she is 4 years old, and between 13 and 14 hands high.

Any person who will deliver the said horses or either of them at the said farm, or to the subscriber at Gen. Robt. Todd's shall be generously rewarded.

J. R. WITHERSPOON.

June 16, 27 tf

ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,
Prepared with the greatest care and attention
By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

BALTIMORE.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir,

A certain remedy for colds, coughs or asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatisms, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumption, loss of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermitting fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion,

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetter, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve,

Lee's Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Analody Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of headache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific

For the cure of Venereal complaints

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE PROPRIETORS, NO. 98, PITT-STREET,

AND

SCOTT, TROTTER, & Co.

LEXINGTON.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again; a liberal discount will be given by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article

has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had gratis pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length renders their being herewith inserted.

April 12, 1811.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office:

MR. GILES'S SPEECH,
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED
STATES, ON THE MOTION TO
STRIKE OUT THE FIRST SEC-
TION OF THE BANK BILL,
(Concluded.)

Upon the question respecting the expediency of the renewal of the Bank charter, the friends of the bill claim the whole weight of the argument; whilst some of its opponents tacitly acquiesce in, and others faintly oppose this lofty pretension. Notwithstanding these circumstances, I entertain very great doubts upon that point.—There appear to me to be considerations of great weight against it; perhaps more than sufficient to counterbalance those urged in favor of it. Both the gentlemen in favor of the bill relied very much upon the suggestion, that the prosperity of the United States was attributable, in a very great degree, indeed almost exclusively, to the establishment and operations of the Bank of the U. S. I believe, first, nothing is more difficult than to ascertain the true causes of the wealth and prosperity of nations; very few writers have been successful in the investigation of the intricate subject; but the adventurous establishment and operation of the Bank of the U. S. are among the last causes to which I would ascribe their rapid increase of wealth and their general and extensive prosperity.—It is not to any adventitious, local causes, we are to look for these universal effects.—If I were to look for their real causes, I should expect to find them in the genius and wisdom of our political institutions; in permitting every citizen to employ his faculties at his own

ability to discount will be increased proportionably to the increase of their deposits. Nor am I at all alarmed at the suggestion, that eleven millions of dollars will be drawn out of the country by the British capitalists, because it will not be their interest to do so.—There dollars are worth more here than in G. Britain. If drawn there, they would soon be melted down into their depreciated paper circulation. They might also draw bills to advantage, so that I doubt whether an additional dollar will be shipped from the country in consequence of the rejection of this bill. Certainly they will not to any great extent.

I will now, Mr. President, suggest a few considerations, which I acknowledge have great influence on my mind in deciding on the expediency of the proposed renewal of the charter of the bank of the U. States. I do it with great confidence, because I have not yet heard them suggested by any other gentleman, at least not precisely as they affect my mind. I will, however, present them to the Senate, and do not wish them to be appreciated beyond what they are worth. In the incorporation of a bank upon the principles now proposed, the great advantage to the stockholders consists in legalizing their credit, and authorizing them to draw an interest on it, as well as on their money—individuals can obtain interest only on a loan of money—the bank is authorized to obtain interest on a loan of credit, and that interest according to the reported dividends of the bank of the United States, has been eight per cent. per annum, and it is probable it will continue quite as high. This advantage is not confined to the credit arising from the money owned by the stockholders; but also, that which arises from the deposits of money belonging to other people—nor is this all; it extends to the credit which arises from the enormous deposits of public money. It appears, from the Secretary's report, that seven tenths of the whole stock are held by British capitalists; perhaps the proportion is greater, but covered in some instances by American names. It also appears, that they will have enjoyed the full term of these incorporated advantages on the 4th of March next, of course, a refusal to renew them cannot in any respect be considered as a departure from good faith. Now, I can see neither the policy nor expediency of extending these favors and advantages voluntarily to these foreigners for twenty years in exclusion of our own citizens; at least to the extent of the foreign capital now invested in the institution I think, &c., at the same time, I can see very strong and peculiar grounds of objection to the policy and expediency of this measure. My objection arises from the enormous British influence which notoriously pervades this country; and, I believe, affects the proceedings of government so seriously, that it can hardly be said to be independent—I verily believe, that this baneful influence has already driven the government from measures which the best interests of the nation required.

Whilst we find G. Britain claiming exclusive dominion on the ocean possessed of an immense mercantile capital and pecuniary resources almost inexhaustible, we find many of her subjects intimately connected with our citizens in commercial pursuits. We find many mercantile houses in that country associated with mercantile houses in this, so much so, that when we hear of great failures in Liverpool, we may look out for squalls and breakers at New-York. Not only has this influence operated on the people generally; but I state it as my firm conviction, that it has operated and now operates on the government of the U. States. Is this mercantile connection the only source of influence? Not at all, sir; the influence, according to Great Britain from the identity of language, from reading British books, from the precedents derived from her system of jurisprudence, inculcated in early life—from intermarriages and various other circumstances, paralyzes the efforts of our country, and almost reduces it to a state of colonial dependence; I consider this bank as giving that diversified influence a body and form for action. Have we not been told, that this bank has been so operative, as to elevate or depress the state banks at pleasure? As to enlarge or contract the circulating medium? And is it desirable that such an engine should exist in the hands of foreigners? Take away this influence, and Great Britain would stand nearly on the same footing in relation to us, that any other nation does. I have not overlooked the observations of the gentleman from Georgia, in relation to this subject. He observed, if there be any influence, it is reciprocal; that these foreigners, having funds in the United States' bank, will use their best exertions to procure a respect for our rights, or to keep the two nations at peace. I believe they will; but whilst they may have influence in this country they will have none in their own. The influence of seven millions of dollars will not be felt in that country where 300 millions are annually expended; although it will have much weight here. There is, then, no such reciprocation of influence, as the gentleman supposes. I would ask the gentleman, how this influence has been heretofore exerted in practice upon the two governments? Has it been able to induce G. Britain to relax in her hostility against us in the smallest degree? Has it prevented, or repealed the orders in council, &c.? Has it saved from imprisonment one American seaman? Did it prevent the attack upon the Chesapeake? In short, has it restrained the hostile arm of G. Britain from any hostile act, &c.? On the other hand, how has it acted on our government? Has it not been instrumental in paralyzing every effort of resisting these hostilities? Has it not cooled us down to a state of humble submission, &c. &c.? There are its natural practical effects and will continue to be so. I am very far from wishing to interrupt the harmony and friendship between the United States and Great Britain; provided they can be preserved on honorable terms, but it by submission brought about by British influence. I find I have trespassed too long on the indulgence of the Senate; but

I beg to be permitted to reply to two observations, one of which has been much relied on; and I will pass over all others.

It has been asked by one gentleman whether this was a very propitious time for putting an end to this establishment. I admit that it is not; that very serious embarrassments attend our commercial operations. The sequellations of France, the British orders in council, as well as the interruptions from other countries, must have had a very serious effect on our commerce. I regret, that this measure is called for, at so inauspicious a time. I am willing to admit, that if we enforce the non-intercourse, the proflite will not be lessened. But are these circumstances so inauspicious, as to warrant us in passing over solemn constitutional objections? —Are they such as to warrant us to still further encroaching British influence in the nation?—These are serious considerations, and in my judgment furnish strong grounds of objection to the policy and expediency of the proposed renewal of the bank charter. Gentlemen may speak of the impartiality of the bank as they please; but it is notorious that it has always been hostile to all measures directed against G. Britain, and against the administration generally; evinced in the choice of directors, &c. &c.

The honorable gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crawford,) feelingly complained, that this had artificially been made a party question by the course adopted in its discussion. I fear the remark is too true; that this discussion partakes too much of that character. I have endeavored to exclude every idea of that nature from the observations just made. I always regret to see any question in discussion before this honorable body, assume the character of parties. It is always unwise in the party in power, artificially to create party questions. It reminds me of the silly boat-swain, who not content to sail easily along before a pleasant breeze, puts up his whistle for a storm, which, when it arrives upsets his vessel, and sends her to the bottom. It is duty to examine every question solely on the ground of right and wrong.

In this country, that party will keep longest in possession of power, which shall right and administer justice, regardless of all other considerations. I hope all my efforts have hitherto tended to produce these ends. It has been, at all times, my object to search out right; and vigilantly to pursue it, regardless of incidental consequences. Influenced solely by these considerations, I have endeavored to give this subject the most impartial investigation—I have done so, with the most respectful attention to the motives and reasonings of other gentlemen. I know, that I stand much in need of the same liberality and indulgence myself, which, I hope, and doubt not, I shall receive in return.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations humbling at his back."

LEXINGTON, JULY 9, 1811.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The citizens of Lexington have always been in the practice of celebrating this "Political Sabbath"—and according to custom, did not fail to notice it on Thursday last Capt. Hart's company of Infantry and Capt. Tilford's troop of cavalry, with a numerous concourse of citizens assembled on that day at Mr. Maxwell's spring (a place which for years has been devoted to this service.) The company were honoured by the presence of that veteran and patriot, Gen. Scott, who attended a special invitation of the company, and was met a few miles below town, and escorted to the ground by the Infantry and Cavalry. The people greeted the old patriot with that warmth and sincerity of manner, which proved to him their sense of his services, and that republics are not always ungrateful.

After an appropriate prayer from the Rev Mr. Blythe, a most elegant Oration delivered by Mr. Secretary Bledsoe, which is published at the request of the Committee of superintendance, the company then partook of an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. Coons, after which the following temperate and appropriate toasts were drank.

TOASTS.

1. The Day we celebrate—may the patriotic spirit which gave it birth require additional energy each successive celebration.

2. The President of the United States,

3. The Vice-President of the United States,

4. The memory of Washington

5. The immortal Heroes of the Revolution

6. The memory of Franklin

7. The Patriot & Philosopher of Monticello

8. Our foreign relations—an end to the war of words, we have tried the empire of reason, let us appeal to that of force.

9. Commodore Rogers—may the lesson he has taught inculcate respect to our flag.

10. Decatur's self-fired gun, that discharged its ignominious contents at the aggressors of our country.

11. The militia—if we would preserve peace, let us be prepared for war.

12. Domestic Manufactures—let no member of Congress talk of their good tendency who will not support measures to protect them.

13. Education—the diffusion of its benefits constitutes the security of freedom.

14. The land we live in—an assylum for the oppressed of all nations.

15. Our Union—Death to him who would conceive or attempt its dissolution.

16. The liberty of the Press—Public sentiment its only legitimate corrective.

17. The Fair—the only tyrant whose sway is acknowledged by freemen.

18. Our young Sister in the West—let us embrace her with tenderness and affection.

VOLUNTEERS.

The President of the day—Gen. Charles Scott—a hero of the revolution, and friend to his country, may his services never be forgotten.

The Vice-President of the day—Col. Wm Russell.

The Orator of the day—His eloquent animating and comprehensive republican address does honor to himself and to the state of which he is a citizen.

John Maxwell—who while riding pacer even in the wilderness of Kentucky, was alive (as in the principles of the Revolution—and in honor of the first battle named this town "Lexington.")

ORATION. BY JESSE BLEDSOE, Esq.

FELLOW CITIZEN,

Amid the most distinguished events which could mark the history of a nation, none is so calculated irresistably to command and fix the attention, as one which proclaims its emancipation, and the establishment of the natural rights of man as the first political law.

But when we attempt to look back along the traces of human existence, to earliest times, we find no parallel by which to measure, what as a people we have been; what we have done; and what we are.

Man abominated by individual weakness, to seek safety and protection by a society; to seek for his own happiness by respecting that of his fellow; ever punished for his aberrations from the sacred principles of justice and benevolence, by the ills they draw upon him; appears, nevertheless throughout all imaginable time, from the impulse of his worst passions to have been the greatest enemy of himself. Present gratification has ever been the tempter to decoy him from the path of his own true interest, and to entail upon him, those evils, which deform his existence. The history of nations, and of governments, discloses only a continual contest of the few to enslave the many. The former, as the tears and groans of suffering humanity, for all ages can witness, have too fatally succeeded. Hence it has been that Governments have been founded for the pleasure and aggrandizement of the Rulers and not for the happiness of the Governed. They have been instruments in the hands of the powerful, merely to administer to their own gratification. To this end the great mass of our species have been in all time, hewers of wood and drawers of water for their proud owners. Prostrating themselves in the dust, and paying that adoration, which is due only to the great author of nature, to pampered mortals elevated on thrones, covered with golden canopies; surrounded with their Minions, Panders, and Parasites; and spurning at awful distance, those humble wretches, whom nature has arrogantly presumed to cast in the same mould, and to stamp with the same divine image. If the degraded sufferers murmur at being insolently despised of the fruits of their industry, if from a momentary paroxysm of rage and indignation excited by the consciousness of their situation, they struggle to cast off the grievous burthen, horrid punishment awaits their crime, and the oppressor stands ready to add tenfold strength to their chains. Such are the scenes which former time present to view; such are they amongst the nations of the world with which we are now surrounded. Miserable man is such the inheritance thy vices have allotted thee? If thy seed time must be in tears, and thy harvest in bitterness continually, thou wert indeed "made to mourn." The dreary waste of past times present but few objects consoling to the philanthropist. The Republics of Greece and Rome emit a faint glimmering of the light of liberty in a "darkness profound." We discover amongst them some understanding of that sacred maxim, that governments are instituted for the happiness of the people—that its authority emanates from them—Yet afflicting to humanity we see these very people themselves the first to sacrifice their holy birthright. Greece, weary of prosperity, a prey to faction, sold herself to her own citizens and then to foreign powers. So of Rome, once mistress of the world, unconquered by others, she destroyed herself—both tasting of the divine sweets of Liberty, but intoxicated by the draught, they sunk into the sleep of death. With them perished Letters, the constant attendant of Freedom—destined one day to revisit a people in other climes than entirely unknown. During the long night of ignorance and despotism which succeeded, we find the small remains of national Freedom which existed, to have been among the savage hordes of the North. Next to a state of nature; their utmost exertions continually called for to encounter hardship and danger in their bleak and inhospitable forests; subsisting by pasture, the chase, and by war on their weaker neighbours—their associations for attack and defence, seem to have been principally voluntary. The fierce warrior, with arms in his hand, acknowledged none his superior but from choice—merit made the sole distinction; and the Chief resting upon this claim only, for his authority, was deprived of it by abuse.

But even these hardy conquerors of the fertile plains of Europe, became gradually enervated by luxury. The independent spirit was relaxed, and sunk, in ease and indulgence. Power is ever on the watch; the predominance gained only by merit, & the authority bestowed only for common good, took root in the silent lapse of ages. It came to be considered as inherent; and the people who had planted it, but whose indulgence had fostered its fearful growth, now no longer regarded as its creator, became its property. Their feeble struggles added to its strength, till resistance was hopeless. We see however, our ancestors descendants for the most part of this original hardy stock—shewing symptoms of restive endurance in the Island of Britain. At a late period, the nobles from interest, uniting with the people to resist the oppressions of the crown, produced, Magna Charta from King John—in which at the point of the sword the acknowledgement was obtained of the most evident rights of the people; rights which argument ought not to have been necessary to demonstrate, or force to obtain.

This charter successfully confirmed by British Monarchs, became however in the reigns of sons, almost a dead letter. But what must we think of the arrogance of human power, when man undertakes, under the sanction of force, to prescribe to man, what he shall believe respecting his Creator, and how he shall worship him?—Yet such, under the highest concession of rights, was the power reserved, and exercised by the government to which our ancestors were subject. It assumed upon itself, in effect, the power to dispose of the property, the lives, and souls of its subjects, without their consent.

For consent must be given in person by a representative. But where a majority of representatives are chosen by none twenty-fifth of the people—where this majority are procured by the corrupt influence of the minister—where the King and Lords, the two other branches of the legislature, are hereditary, the people are mocked with mere shadow, when their consent is said thus to have been given to the laws by which they are governed. To people thus oppressed, and many of them for conscience sake, the once frightful wilderness of America, seemed to offer a grateful asylum. Its savage tenets were objects of less terror than their own relentless rulers. Like Rome, our Commonwealth was founded by exiles and husbandmen; may it never experience her fate.

Rome had enemies—but she had no parent to watch malignantly over her rude walls as they were reared—and under insidious professions of protection, to mediate the most absolute and degrading subjection.

But the eyes of avarice and power, like those of the fabled Argus, are never entirely asleep—after struggling for upwards of a century with every difficulty which a wilderness, and a savage enemy could present, their prospects began to brighten—The toils of industry began to be abundantly repaid—every comfort of life grew up, and they flourished apace.

The remoteness of the colonies from the old Government, softened some of the worst features of its administration. Infancy and consequent weakness seemed to secure them more gentle treatment, till they should become more capable of burden. The privilege of local Legislatures were granted them, and such is the love of Freedom in the human soul, that these Legislatures restricted as they were—became the parent beds which generated that germ, which by its expansion, has given a different aspect to the condition of men in the New World. Precious is the right of self-government—it is that alone which gives value to existence.

But no law of a general nature could pass without the royal assent—appeals from the colonial tribunals were reserved to the King in Council. The colonies were prohibited to manufacture almost every description of article, which could be supplied by the mother country; which were to be purchased of her at the prices demanded. Their agricultural produce was to be vendied exclusively in British markets—high duties were imposed upon their admission. Heavy taxes were also imposed upon their articles of consumption—in a word, as they grew up and flourished, they seem to have been only the more inviting objects of British rapacity and oppression. By the two charters of James the 1st, the colonies never declared "entitled to all the privileges of faithful liege and natural born subjects, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been born in the Realm of England." However imperfectly the Representative System obtains in that country, it has for many centuries been regarded as a fundamental law of the empire, that representation and taxation must go together. But even this last illustrious privilege of British subjects was denied to the colonies. A law passed the British parliament imposing an oppressive stamp duty upon us. We were represented by the minister as children of their planting, nourished by their indulgence until grown to a good degree of strength and opulence; that they had, therefore, a right to impose those burthens on us, and we ought to bear them, though imposed without our consent.

This odious act gave rise to our memorable contest. It was in vain that the virtuous mind and independent voice of one man, Col. Barre depicted our situation and asserted our rights on that memorable occasion—most truly did he state that their tyranny had driven us from amongst them; that we had grown up from their neglect and not by their care—that instead of being protected by them, we had to defend ourselves from a cruel and savage enemy, and while our frontiers were drenched with blood, we had contributed the fruits of our toils to the enlargement of their empire—that men who had fled from the bar of justice for their crimes in their own country had been sent to rule over us—to spy out, and prey upon our liberties—"Believe me" said he emphatically, "remember, I this day told you so, the same spirit which actuated that people at first still continues with them." It did continue with them, though tremendous the day of trial, conducting them to a result, the astonishing of the world.

A momentary relaxation on the part of the Old Government is followed up by new acts of tyranny. The grasp of oppression is a little loosened to take a firmer hold. There is a point however where possible evil sinks in comparison with that which is borne—when oppression has filled the measure, the cup overflows by addition. Until the last sense of feeling, and the last ray of hope are extinguished, man, however bowed beneath the yoke, is possessed of a recuperative energy, which is ever dangerous to the oppressor. Danger and death kick the beam when placed in competition with all that renders life desirable.

Britain, old in arts and arms, whose ships covered every sea,—who held the balance between the nations of Europe—resenting the slightest wound inflicted on her pride, was to be opposed by a handful of people, scattered through forests; undisciplined, unarmed, without a treasury, without stores for war, and above all, without an union of government or councils; deprived too of the last melancholy consolation of unsuccessful war, the rights of captivity; being regarded as Traitors, death awaited unsuccessful resistance. People of Europe! a God has presided over your destinies. Your Guardian Angel might have trembled with dismay, at the clouds and darkness which shrouded the abyss of the future. A spirit more than mortal seems to have breathed over our hemispheres; one mind and one soul seems to have actuated our countrymen. Patriotic associations are formed—and those allying articles from which the taxes were to be raised were indignantly spurned from our shores or thrown into the ocean.—A congress met to consult of the general safety—for virtue and talents exceeded in no

particular. The language of remonstrance was exhausted. The myriads of power already pollute our soil with hostile steps. Lexington, in Massachusetts, first saw the blood of our citizens shed, by those who should have considered themselves our brethren; and our unnatural mother, like another Medea, became the murderer of her own children, because they dared to ask justice at her hands. Our little unpractised band of patriots fearlessly defied the British thunder at Bunker Hill. The cry to arms was echoed from Maine to Georgia. Heaven did not forsake us—it raised up a Hero in the hour of peril to be the Saviour of his country—A WASHINGTON, whose name shall be remembered and revered, as long as a pulsation of freedom shall warm an American heart. The colonies amid their unequal and arduous struggle, had still cherished the hope of reconciliation. But the time was approaching, when the bonds that connected them to the parent country were to be broken forever. Her relentless claim to vasalage, however disguised, was not to be satisfied, short of the object which gave birth to the contest. And as every thing dear and valuable was staked on the event, the mind was naturally led to place the highest possible good, in competition with the highest evil. The government of G. Britain had become too thoroughly corrupt to hope for any lasting concession of our rights. The great charter of nature was looked to, which declares that the right of one man to rule over others, must be founded in the consent of the latter, and have for its sole object their benefit. The people began to enquire and reflect on the nature of their primitive rights, which ages had seen perverted, or destroyed.

The Rubicon was passed, and liberty or death was before them—with one voice they demand a declaration of their independence, and a solemn recognition of their rights. The nations of the world listened with astonishment at the august act. The revolutions which they had witnessed, or heard of in all time before, had been effected for the American people to be the first to announce, as the fundamental act of their government, that it is founded solely in their consent, is instituted for their safety and happiness, and when it becomes subversive of these ends, may be at all times by them altered or abolished. That all men being born with equal rights, the people alone are the sources of power—the laws enacted by their will, are alone sovereign, and its administrators their servants. If the Great Author of the Universe regards with complacency the noblest acts of his intelligent creatures; where man rises to the level of his own dignity, and stands forth in the native majesty of his own virtuous freedom—an approving God beheld this grandest of human efforts, and destined it for the sake of afflicted and degraded humanity, to be crowned with eventual success.

But as if to know how to estimate this sacred boon, we were ordained to be purified by the ordeal of patient and unexampled trial; much was yet to be done and suffered.—But what is impossible to a nation resolved to be free! Men accustomed to all the comforts of ease and opulence, are seen at the call of their country, to enter the ranks as private soldiers; to exchange their beds of down for the cold earth, and to encounter labor and hardship in every form. Who can trace the unheard of perils and privations of our little army, and forbear to exclaim, these soldiers of liberty are more than men!—Despair seems for a moment to have overcast the glorious object before them. The gloomy period of '76 seemed to have threatened the annihilation of hope itself.—The enemy victorious and flushed with success, hung upon the shattered remains of our little patriotic band—flying through Jersey, and hopeless of escape; without provision, without blankets, naked and barefooted, exposed to the inclemency of the winter's frost, on which they might be tracked by the blood which issued from their lacerated feet; those spared by the sword of the pursuer, hourly sinking through fatigue and cold, in the arms of death.

The curtain seemed about to close upon the bright vision which had animated their souls.

calculation, are passing in rapid succession before our eyes. Long established monarchies, and thrones, and empires, have been shaken and overthrown—Unheard of commotions agitate and afflict our world. We are led to look with awe and suspense and anxiety upon their results. I though shielded by the barrier of an immense and friendly ocean, we may not be out of reach of their effects. We are a people yet in the progress of experiment. We seem destined by our example to shew whether man is worthy of heaven's best gift. Our fate hereafter is hid from the ken of mortal foresight.—Mighty empires have risen, have flourished and have passed away. The mind from contemplating the past, turns with fearful anxiety, to look down through the long vista of futurity. It eagerly asks shall this free and happy people, becoming sick of prosperity, one day raise with sacrilegious fury, the majestic edifice, which themselves have reared with so much labour and peril, and at the expence of their own blood?—Shall faction one day stalk over this Elysian land, impiously arraying brother against brother, and father against son, until the throne of a Caesar or a Cromwell shall be esteemed a refuge from worse ills?—Or shall a foreign despot once more stretch over us the iron sceptre of power? Forbid it Genius of Freedom!—Forbid it Heaven! Yet such has been the fate of all former Republics. Such too, even in our times, has been the sad and brief career of the once famed Republic of France.

Oh, for a thousand voices, to impress on my countrymen the importance of Union, Patriotism, Virtue and Knowledge. Do not, my fellow citizens, let me intreat you, do not forget that these are the pillars of the Temple of Liberty.—Upon these your political rights and existence depend; cultivate & strengthen them. Enlightened Knowledge you will be prepared to perceive the extent of your rights; for ignorance is the hand-maid of slavery; inspired by Patriotism, & endued with virtuous fortitude, you will be prepared to sacrifice every thing for their maintenance; cemented by union, you will be irresistible, for "divide and conquer" is the motto of your enemies. And as if nothing should be wanting to contribute to the stability of our liberties happiness, & a bountiful providence has kindly placed within our own favored soil, the means of every rational enjoyment.—Remember however fellow citizens, that Republics like very mortal work, contain within them the seeds of their own dissolution.

Watch over these young vipers, & strangle them in their birth. Faction which postpones our Country's good, to the love of power and self-aggrandizement; foreign influence, which places our happiness and existence, at the mercy of those who seek to subjugate and enslave us;—luxury, which bids us to give up our rights and ourselves, before we will forego present gratification—effeminacy, which shrinks from danger and death as the worst of evils; avarice, which places the supreme good in wealth; supineness, which blinds to danger, induces false security, disarms and invites the invader.—Ingratitude, which claims every thing as its right, forgets the greatest services, and gives nothing in return; but chiefly envy of merit, which seeks to throw virtue and talents into the shade; to create and bow down to a wooden idol of its own creation.

These are the horrid monsters, which have even now acquired a fearful strength amongst us, whose maturity may the God of heaven avert.

DIED on the night of the 17 ult after a long illness, the Honorable SAMUEL CHASE, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL JUNE 19.

By the New Galen, Captain Tracy, arrived here last evening, we have received London papers (through the polite attention of a passenger to the evening of the 9th May). We do not find in the last papers any news of consequence.

About 35 sail of American vessels had been taken into England under the existing orders in council, chiefly bound to France; among them the Fox, Betsey (Lindsay) Polly, Mary Ann, Woodbridge, Daniel, Matilda, Eliza, Adolphus, Rebecca, Two Sisters, Garland, Betsey, Millward, Projector, Charleston Packet, Eleanor, Hellen, Ida, Beauty, Lydia, Andrew and Rose in Bloom.—No decision had taken place upon the detained vessels.

Several American vessels, with teas, spices, and colonial produce, had been long waiting a market to open on the continent, and many supercargoes who had gone over and returned, without having effected any sales, and would probably return home with their outward cargoes.

About 250 American vessels and cargoes were under sequestration in France, Spain & Italy, &c. under the orders of Bonaparte; the aggregate amount of which was estimated at thirty-seven millions of dollars. No relaxation had taken place in the French decrees.

Baltimore June 19.

If any thing were necessary to confirm the account of Commodore Rodgers, of the late affair between the President and Little Belt, which certainly is not the case, we can state on the authority of a letter from Capt. Ludlow to his friend in this city that every officer of the ship is ready to pledge his honor that the report of the President having fired the first gun is false.

Fed. Gaz.

The courtly style in which the Aurora and Boston Patriot treat each other, is worthy of imitation. It seems they differ about the late change in the cabinet. The Aurora says:

"The following article is from the Boston Patriot; we have made frequent extracts from this distinguished and ably conducted paper, greatly to our own gratification and that of our readers."

Now see with what politeness this compliment is returned by the Patriot:

"The editor of the Patriot has too much vanity to overlook so high a compliment from so distinguished a source, too much pride to receive it as empty flattery, and too high a sense of justice not to reciprocate it with the editor of the Aurora."

This reminds us of two eminent tragic characters: "Master Noodle, how do you do? Master Doodle, how are you?" Who would mind being charged with a little fibbing after all this? Alex. Gnz.

PATENT.

A person of the name of Parmelic, in Fairfield Conn. has obtained a patent for an improvement in the construction of Horizontal Water Wheels, said to combine a great variety of superior advantages, which no construction before discovered has possessed. A person in the same country has projected a species of Ventilator, calculated to be conveniently placed in a vessel's head, in such a position as to be

worked through the deck by means of which the hold may be purified at sea, at any time, in any weather, and in all situations.

S. Baldwin, of Montpelier (Vt.) has obtained a patent for a machine used in making window sashes. The patentee offers the patent right at one dollar each machine; and if, no experiment it does not answer the purpose intended, he pledges himself to refund the money.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office, Lexington, Ken. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

G. Anderson Mrs. Elizabeth Aber
James Adams nathy
Samuel or Richard John Anderson
Abraham

LOTTERY OFFICE.

LIST OF PRIZES,
Drawn in the LOTTERY for the benefit of the

LEXINGTON LIBRARY, on the three

first days of drawing.

1 Prize of 500 dollars—No 3239
2 do. of 100 dollars—Nos. 377, 1687

6 do. of 50 dollars—Nos. 102, 468, 756, 1818, 3607, 3635.

8 do. of 20 dollars—Nos. 1174, 1636, 1674, 1824, 2091, 2618, 3193, 3700,

13 do. of 10 dollars—Nos. 350, 653, 1098, 1214, 1977, 2043, 2063, 3008,

3265, 3559, 3615, 3811, 3869.
134 Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 28, 30,

36, 41, 56, 65, 71, 92, 144, 157, 171, 183, 213, 324,

327, 335, 385, 392, 398, 405, 429, 457, 460, 608, 614, 618,

621, 629, 649, 678, 730, 736, 800, 842, 903, 923, 1063, 1073,

1089, 1275, 1369, 1378, 1395, 1405, 1427, 1517, 1591, 1617, 1624, 1669, 1703, 1720, 1729, 1760, 1766, 1767,

1805, 1829, 1887, 1922, 1970, 2033, 2162, 2070, 2079, 2081, 2099, 2122, 2144, 2149, 2189, 2193, 2244, 2255, 2312, 2370, 2372, 2397, 2417, 2228,

2450, 2473, 2475, 2513, 2534, 2577, 2599, 2619, 2636, 2645, 2651, 2690, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2728, 2760, 2839, 2946, 2961, 2985, 3015, 3025, 3131, 3176, 3179, 3227, 3262, 3282, 3299, 3319, 3356, 3369, 3381, 3390, 3393, 3466, 3481, 3486, 3520, 3572, 3574, 3588, 3605, 3692, 3747, 3792, 3833, 3855, 3986, 3991, 3993, 4000.

The wheel is very rich, and goes round again to-morrow—a few choice TICKETS left—price five dollars and fifty cents.

By order of the managers,
JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH, Ag't.
Lexington, July 8, 1811.

THE AMERICAN STATESMAN.

THE prospectus of a News-Paper under the above title, has been for some time before the public. Those who have been induced to patronize this establishment by becoming subscribers, are informed, that the paper will certainly be issued, in the course of the present month, as the materials are now on the way to this place, and are daily expected. Those to whom subscription papers have been entrusted, are again earnestly requested, to transmit them as early as possible to the firm of WATSON & OVERTON, by whom the establishment will be conducted.

With respect to the character of the paper, we deem it proper to remark that it shall be Republican, Independent and Impartial. Devoted to the cause of Freedom, it will guard against licentiousness, venality and faction; enlisted on the side of principles, it will pursue them, without respect, either to men or to parties—believing as we do that our foreign relations, have approached a crisis, when every American should rally around the standard of his country, and pursue a course entirely devoted to his country's good.

Its columns will embrace the varied range of our political relations, together with every species of interesting literature; its constant aim will be to promote & advance the diffusion of useful science, and to secure all the substantial purposes of impartial Justice—within those outlines are included the multiplied and very responsible duties of a newspaper editor, and to which we shall strictly and uniformly adhere.

CONDITIONS

1. THE AMERICAN STATESMAN will be published on a large super royal sheet, and printed with a new and handsome type.

2. The price will be Two Dollars & fifty cents, payable in advance or three dollars at the expiration of the year.

3. Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted on moderate terms.

Lexington, July 8, 1811.

BEFF ROAST.

AT LITTLETON ESTIS'S on the 2d day of August next—good music and Dancing—terms one dollar.

July 8th, 1811.

N. B. It is confidently expected, that the CANDIDATES for the Legislature, will honor the company with their attendance.

L. E.

Was taken through mistake,

FROM Littleton Estis's, on the 4th July, a SADDLE nearly new, the right hand boss lost, a blanket with the corners sewed together—a BRIDLE, the reins a little chewed, still platted bitt or snake bitt.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 70 acres of LAND 4 miles south of Lexington, on the Tait's creek road with a hewed log dwelling-house, barn, and spring of water, the title indisputable, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS D. MILLER.

July 8th, 1811.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Clarke circuit court, pronounced at their June term 1811. In a suit in chancery, Henry Crose was complainant and Robert Peebles, Heirs and Administrators, defendants—we the under named subscribers commissioners appointed by the said court, will sell to the highest bidder for ready money, on the 17th day of September next, the PLANTATION where the said Henry Crose now lives, containing 123 acres, which land was sold by the said Henry Crose to the aforesaid Robert. Peebles dec'd and lies on Strode's Creek, about three miles from Winchester, the sale will be made on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS SCOTT,
THOMAS WORULL.

July 5th, 1811.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
TWO or three apprentices to the printing business. Apply to

THOMAS T. SKILLMAN.
Lexington July 8 1811.

PATENT.

A person of the name of Parmelic, in

Fairfield Conn. has obtained a patent for an improvement in the construction of

Horizontal Water Wheels, said to combine a great variety of superior advantages,

which no construction before discovered has possessed.

A person in the same country has projected a species of Ventilator, calculated to be conveniently placed in a

vessel's head, in such a position as to be

embellished by the attractions of an appropriate and impassioned elocution: in

which the old and the young, the studious and the fashionable, the clergyman and the layman, may participate with equal satisfaction: in which, every variety of talent, whether for reasoning wit, humor, pathos or ridicule, may be displayed with the most brilliant effect, and for the most beneficial purposes; an amusement calculated to excite in young persons of both sexes, a lively taste for purity and more exalted pleasures, than such as spring from fashionable and expensive dissipation: an amusement over which public opinion may exert so vigilant an inspection, so efficient a control, as to preclude the possibility of its permanent perversion for pernicious purposes.

But it is not in the light of amusement merely, that the pursuit in which Mr. O. is engaged ought to be viewed: it occupies an higher rank: it alights through the medium of amusement, "to raise the genius and to mend the heart"—It aspires to restore the Rostrum to that rank, in relation to the press, the pulpit and the theatre, which under every really and permanently popular government, it ought to occupy; to open a new avenue, an ample field for the exhibition of all the powers of rhetoric, and for the revival and cultivation of the noble art, on which, in the opinion of Demosthenes, the energy of eloquence essentially depends; it aspires to ascend the sphere in which eloquence necessarily becomes the advocate of virtue and the adversary of vice, in which the orator dare not prostitute his talents for the purposes of venality or faction, in which the violation of his duty or the desertion of his post, must be followed by an instant forfeiture of patronage and countenance."

The exhaustion occasioned by the extreme heat of the weather, induced Mr. O. to postpone for some time the delivery of a third Oration.

Extract of letter from Capt. Skiddy, master of

the brig Tainaa'mah, from New York, bound to Bordeaux, with passengers only.

Off Sandy Hook, June 22, 1811.

I am sorry to inform you, that I was chased and boarded last evening, after 7 o'clock, by the British frigate Melampus, Capt. Hawker, who is going to send me into Halifax. They have taken all hands out of the brig, myself included, except the mate. Capt. Hawker says, he regrets that his orders oblige him to send in all vessels bound to France. It was very hazy when I fell in with the frigate, and several sail in sight. I did not distinguish what she was until it was too late. I, however, tacked and stood in. She fired several shots, and nearly hit us, as she held the breeze more in the offing, and the last shot went over us. I thought it imprudent to risk the lives of the passengers in persisting, particularly as we were losing the breeze, and the frigate kept it longer. We were taken within 5 miles of the Hook.

W. H. COBB.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately 2

or 3 hundred hogsheads of tobacco—also

to hire 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above business.

LEXINGTON, June 11th, 1811.

DAVID COBB.

Lexington, June 11th, 1811.

WANTED,

TWO or three apprentices to the Blacksmith's business who can come well recommended. None others need apply.

JOHN E. D. S.

Lexington, May 30th, 1811.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court,

JUNE TERM, 1811.

Daniel Morris, John Morris & William Chambers—Complainants,

AGAINST,

Haden Edwards, Clement Bell and Margaret

his wife, John Steele and Ann his wife, Abraham Vandegrift and Jane his wife, Priscilla Francisco, John Steele and William Steele, heirs of Andrew Steele, deceased, the heirs and representatives of Thomas Quirk dec'd, the heirs and representatives of Andrew Allison dec'd, the heirs and representatives of David Dryden, dec'd. John Brown, Nathaniel Dryden, Andrew Vance and Daniel Williams—Defendants.

JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette, from Philadelphia,
PART 2, VOL 13, AND PART 1, VOL 14 OF
Dr. REES'S NEW CYCLOPÆDIA.
Subscribers to this work will please apply
and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few sets of the works of the late Rev. DOCT'R. MCALA,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, literary and political—together with an account of the life and character of the author—in 2 vols.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

Thomas's History of Printing in America.

Containing an interesting biography of printers—an account of newspapers, and a concise view of the discovery and progress fo the art in other parts of the world.

THE 6TH VOL OF

The American Register, Or general Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Debates of the Virginia Convention.

Barlow's Columbian—4th edition, with superb engravings.

Johnson & Stephens' edition of Shakespeare.

17 vols. calf gilt.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 3 vols. by Van-Ess.

History of England, 12 vols.

Gibbon's Rome, 2 vols.

Washington's Letters to the American Congress, written during the War.

Bolton on Banks.

Tucker's Blackstone.

Call's Reports.

Dallas's ditto.

Washington's do.

Laws' Pleading.

Chaptall's Chemistry.

Cullen's Practice.

Medical Lexicon.

Duncan's Dispensatory, &c.

Together with a few

New Novels, and other late publications.

Conveyancing & Commission Business.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the office of Mr. John Wrigglesworth, opposite Mr. Bain's hat manufactory, Main street, where he will open a Register for the purchase and sale of Lands, Houses & Lots, and other property.—All those wishing to sell or purchase, are solicited to call, and he will explain the manner in which it is intended to be conducted.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES.

BONDS, WILLS,

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY,

And every kind of conveyancing executed with accuracy and dispatch on reasonable terms.

Books and accounts adjusted,

And all kinds of

Writing carefully copied by

THOMAS KENNEDY.

Lexington, May 6th, 1811.

N. B. Mr. KENNEDY wishes to undertake the tuition of a class of Young Gentlemen for the purpose of improvement in the art of

READING & ELOCUTION.

Any person wishing to join it, may know his terms by applying at the office. Office hours from 9 to 1 and from 3 to 6 o'clock.

If When not at the office, Mr. K. may be found at the theatre.

JOHN R. JONES

R E SPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public, that having taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Campbell, in Water street, he intends to commence his profession of

Sign & Ornamental Painting.

He solicits public patronage as he will execute his work in a neat and expeditious manner,

on cheap and commodious terms.—Orders of any description will be gratefully received, either at his house or at the painting room at the theatre.

—

SAMUEL OWENS—TAYLOR,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,

B EGs leave once more to return his thanks to the generous citizens of Lexington and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received, since he commenced business in this place. He wishes to inform them that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he procured the fashions of the season—and will from time to time be able to give those who may favour him with their work, the prevailing fashion of the day—as he has made such arrangements at Philadelphia as will enable him at all times to procure them as the changes take place in that city.

HE HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME SWORDS

Of every description—which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, June 11, 1811.

TO THE PUBLIC.

S AMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr. has re-

moved to Lexington, and will practice LAW

in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine,

Madison and Montgomery—he tenders his

services to those who may wish to transact

foreign business through the medium of the

French or Spanish language.—He resides on

Main Street in the house lately occupied by

Maj. J. Wayatt.

May 28th, 1811.—tf.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Davidson Circuit Court, March term 1811

Andrew Jackson, vs William Bush. Original bill.

This day comes the complainant, by his

counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction

of the court that the said defendant is not an

inhabitant of this state, whereby the process of this court cannot be served on him. It

is therefore, on the motion of the said com-

plainant ordered that publication be forthwith

made three times in some paper published in

Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, command-

ing the said defendant to appear here on the

second Monday in September next, and an-

swer the complainant's bill, otherwise the

same will be taken as confessed against him

A copy Teste.

R. McGAVOCK, C.

Blanks

OF ALL KINDS,

For Sale at this Office.

New Store.

J. & B. BOSWELL

Have just opened a complete and hand-some assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

In the house next to Robert Miller, and opposite the Market house. Their assortment being carefully selected, and purchased upon the best terms, they are enabled to sell as cheap bargains as any store in the western country, either by wholesale or retail. Their assortment consists of a general variety of

Dry Goods, Queen's, Groceries, China & Hard Ware, Glass Ware, tf Lexington, May 3d, 1811.

TO COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS

E. WOODRUFF,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF

GOODS

From Philadelphia, consisting of
300 lb. Oil Vitriol,
5 Cwt. Copperas,
40 lb. French Verdigris,
3 lb. Chinese Vermilion,
10 lb. Prussian Blue,
4 Keg White Paint,
1 bbl. Dry White Lead,
1 Keg Red Lead,
1 bbl. Spirits of Turpentine,
1 Keg Paris White,
1 Cask Whiting,
2 bbl. Flour of Sulphur,
2 Cask Glauber Salts,
30 lb. Sal Ammoniac,

Together with an assortment of the most useful DRUGS, all of which he will sell at a very reduced price for cash.

N. B. The first articles are well worth the notice of Painters and Hatters.

tf June 10th, 1811.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,
J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON

ON BAPTISM.

17 SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Wednesday 26 of June, we will attend with commissioners appointed by the county Court of Fayette, at William Lindsay's in said county, and proceed from thence to the beginning corner of a pre-emption of William Lindsay dec. in order to establish the corners, and calls of said claim, to perpetuate testimony, and do whatever else may be deemed necessary—and to adjourn from day to day until the business is completed,

JOSEPH LINDSAY.

May 13th, 1811. 3w. 50*

JOHN MARSH, & Co.

MACHINE MAKERS, &c.

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general for the encouragement they have received, and hope to merit a continuance of favours. Having received several additional hands from the eastward, and made other arrangements in the factory—they are enabled to carry on their business more extensively, to finish their work in a superior style, and with greater despatch.

TURNING done in Wood Brass, Iron, Ivory, and in any shape whatever, &c. &c. &c.

Lexington, May 6th, 1811.

DOWNING & GRANT

WISH to take an apprentice to the Painting business—a smart lad of the age of 14 or 15 years will meet with good encouragement.

Sign & House Painting, Paper Hanging, &c. usual, executed on short notice, both in town and country.

April 29th,

Boarding School

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school for the tuition of young ladies, will again commence on the 25th inst. in the same house on High street, and hopes that her attention to the improvement and morals of her pupils will ensure her a continuance of public patronage. Her terms for boarding, and all the little extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L. will continue to take a limited number of day scholars.

March 11th, 1811.

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & WARNER'S BOOK-STORE, IS REMOVED FROM THE FORMER STAND, AND IS NOW KEPT IN THE HOUSE ADJOINING THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE, And opposite the Branch Bank.

Lexington, February 5, 1811.

Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS

The Iceland Moss, Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthisic.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO. ESSENCE OF SPRUCE in Pots.

Andrew McCalla

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Sam'l Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the Fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloths that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloths as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.

THOS. DEYE OWINGS.

May 4th, 1811. tf

STATE OF KENTUCKY;

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT to wit:

APRIL TERM 1811.

JOSHUA RUCKER, Compt'l.

against,

THOMAS ALLISON & JOHN SMITH, def'ts.

In chancery.

THIS day came the complainant by his

counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that he do appear on the 1st day of our next July term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed against him.—And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth according to law.

A copy attest,

LESLIE Z. COMBS, d. c. j. c.

New Store,

Morrison, Fisher & Sutton,

HAVE just opened in the house lately occupied by Halstead & Megone, nearly opposite the centre of the market house—a complete and handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF,

Dry Goods || Queen's

Groceries || China and

Hard Ware || Glass Ware,